# CENTENNIAL PROGRESS

Synopsis of the Ten Plans Selected for the Exposition Buildings.

### THE AMERICAN IDEA EXPRESSED

No Pent-Up Utica, but Plenty of Light and Air with Ease of Access the Prevailing Features.

INTERESTING COMPETITIVE STRUGGLE

Applying the Lessons Learned at Vienna. Paris and London.

The Permanent Memorial Building.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1873. At rather a late hour on the 8th inst. the Commit tee of Architecture for the American Centennial Exposition made known its decision, which has been the careful development of earnest and excited sessions that have marked the past five days. It was not within the province of this committee to select the final plan, in conformity with which the actual building will be raised, but to select ten from the forty-three sent in from all mission had set apart a prize of \$1,000 each. Below we give a list of the fortunate competitors,

as well as the chief points of their almost uniformly

excellent designs:-

First, then, let us look at the two plans submitted by "Lexington" and "Yorktown," who have at last been made known as Mr. John McArthur and Mr. Joseph M. Wilson, both of this city. These gentlemen have well studied the various positions et apart for the different buildings, have taken into consideration the natural grades of these locations and have very evidently adapted their designs to all the different points, outlooks and views of the Park. It is the intention to leave the main building standing as A MEMORIAL HALL

when the exhibition itself shall have closed, and hence in a plan providing for the removal of the great wings, extending right and left from the main entrance, there would naturally, indeed, be many architectural difficulties. For this Memorial Hall, or, in other words, for the main building there, these two gentlemen have selected the high est elevation in the grounds set apart, and have so arranged matters that the temporary building is really divided into two parts, the hall to remain ermanently being directly between these parts. It is not safe to say that there exists any positive resemblance between this plan and the other one before me, used at Paris in 1867; but while THE DESIGN OF MESSES M'ARTHUR AND WILSON

presents all the commendable features and conreniences of the French building, it evinces what the latter does not-a careful judgment in respect the attainment of signal architectural effects. In this plan the temporary wings are drawn in India The latter consists of two main spans crossing each other at right angles, each covered with the clear, having an elevation of 128 feet from the floor. Just from the intersection of these two spans a lofty tower shoots up to the immense height of 500 feet. This plan is so conwill be four grand entrances, each protected by towers of rare symmetry and grace. In a word, the Gothic school of architecture betrays itself in this plan at every point, and we cannot help noticing at once the grandeur of the idea and the rare opportunities afforded for endless external decoration. For the temporary portions of the building the main span upon either side is just 120 feet, which, of course, makes room for broad aisles and commodious galleries. These wings sion members of the roof being held together with wrought iron. The carmine tinted portion of the design, which, as we said above, represents the Memorial Hall, represents a building gramed of brick, with rich stone trimmings. The ffects are produced, and the last indication of sombreness, and, indeed, we may add, permanence, is entirely removed. It is here more con-

sombreness, and, indeed, we may add, permanence, is entirely removed. It is here more conspicuously than at any other point that the unprejudiced critic detects

THE PAULINESS OF THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION, because a hall, to remain forever as a memorial of the greatest epoch in American history, must be stripped of all superficial adornment, of all ephemeral ornamentation, and really ought to adhere rigidly to ne modern innovations.

The main entrance, however, is admirable and is through a carriage colonnade of 100 by 50 feet, while the entrances at the fronts and towers are equally broad and commodious. Light is provided for in the gable ends of the building, which, as far as practicable, are formed of glass, and in addition to this there are innumerable windows in all the side walls. There is

NOT A SINGLE EXTLIGHT

in the whole construction, which is a very commendable leature; while ventilation and additional alight are provided for by the use of louvres and openings under the roof. This, of course, is a signal victory over the buildings of London and Paris. The roof of Memorial Hall is of iron and the roofs of the temporary buildings are of slate.

When we come to the ground plan of this building we are at once surprised at

ITS PRINCIPAL DEFECT.

Acting upon the supposition that foreign representation would be very slight, their architects have assigned to it apartments absolutely socircumscribed that nothing like a fair show can be afforded, while to our own country there is entirely too much space assigned. This plan gives only three acres to all of Great Britain and the Canadas, and for China, Japan and the very many islands of the Pacific sets apart one-tenth of a single acre. Long ago clearly has been shewn the limmense efforts even now rapidly developing for very extensive Oriental representation. And the very large amount of space which would be absolutely necessary for Eastern productions. This plan abandons the faulty geographical cleasification of Austria and confines its classification directly

plan abandons the faulty geographical classification of Austria and confines its classification directly to apartments. In this respect it is very
good.

The art gallery of this design is formed of iron,
stone, brick and glass. It contains no galleries,
but is constructed with an open court, directly in
its centre. This plan is numbered 11.

MR. SLOAN'S PLAN.

Plan No. 9, submitted by Americanus (Mr. Samnei Sloan, of Philadelphia), is as follows:—

The total length of the building, according to this
plan, is 2,200 feet, its width 500 feet, but in this estimate I do not include the picture gallery, which
is at the east end of the main building, and which
measures 500 feet in length and 200 feet from side
to side. Memorial Hall, in this plan, though constructed of pretty much the same material as in
design No. II—viz., brick and stone and iron—is
loss gaudy in appearance, but at the same time a
great deal less admirable in conception. This
main building, as the other, occupies the central
part of the whole structure, and is said
to be perfectly fireproof. Its dimensions are 600
by 350 feet, surmounted by a handsome dome, upon
which stands a Statue representing America. The
height of this dome is 310 feet. Memorial Hall is
surreunded by a colonnade of elaborately ornamented columns, rising from what is architecturaily denominated as a stylobate. This stylobate
forms a centinuous arcade, and directly over it
there is a gallery. The waits around this arcade
are formed of pauels, which, along with correspondding panels in the celling, are emblazoned with appropriate emblematic designs. East and west of
this building, intended to be permanent, are

TEN PAVILIONS,

each of which is 600 feet long and 80 feet wide,
while as we near the centre of each their width
swells to the enormous extent of 160 feet. All the
avenues run north and south, and the pavillon
sections are uniformly parallel—an arrangement
which takes into account wind and storm and all
atmospheric conditions of air and light. The roof
is

a front of 385 feet, and a central depth of 500 feet. It is two stories high, and covers just five acres of appace. Semicircular porches form the entrances, of which at regular distances there are eight. This whole structure is intended to be formed of either marble or stone, and in this respect, if in no other, its subdued and dignified architecture is worthy of careful imitation. It has a rotunda 200 feet by 160, octagonal at the base, oval in the second story, and circular at the top.

THE PRONT

of the entire structure is 1,400 feet, with 20 entrances, 20 stairways, and ventilation and light are secured by means of corridoss. From the rotunda just mentioned one could catch a complete view of the entire building, and from this rotunda all the corridors diverge.

corridors diverge.

THE ABT BUILDING
is 275 by 225 and covers about two acres. It is estimated that this building will cost \$2,400,000; and here is its chief fault, for, with the exception of the marble or stone Memorial Hall, the structure is entirely too cheap.

Plan No. 20; Architect, Mr. J. S. Fairfax, of Wheeling, W. Va.—This plan proposes a memorial building, with a basement of granite and an elevation of marble and stone. This building is formed of a series of stories for galleries devoted to different industrial interests. There is a first story for

with an arcade in front of stone, and a second story for a picture gallery, with a terrace, having pedestals for statuary, and wall panels, with scenes of American history done in mosaic. Nothing could well exceed the beauty of the single idea. Pavilions run abroad in all directions, and the entrances are grand and imposing. The entire building will occupy twenty-five acres, and the memorial structure will occupy five acres. The classification is what is known as the progressive, beginning at the main entrance with i and leading up to department 10, at the far end. The department which the architect imagines will be of the most importance he has located about a rotunda, directly under the dome, while others are to be in groups and classes, arranged transversely and alphabetically.

rotunds, directly under the dome, while others are to be in groups and classes, arranged transversely and alphabetically.

DEPARTMENTS THREE AND FOUR,

which are the ones just mentioned as likely to contain products of great importance, are in the centre of the building, and between them are entrances leading to the art galiery and machinery department. Taking fer granted that Europe and America will be by far the largest exhibitors ample accommodation is afforded for the products of each, while the same can be said of the space included in the department for other nations.

Pavillion Plan; Architect, Mr. Calvert Vaux, of New York city.—Taking the success of the Paris building of 1867 into earnest consideration, Mr. Vaux has arranged his designs in a series of concentric zones, whose ends, instead of being round, are square. This design possesses also about the only merit of the Austrian building, which is seen in its tweive open courts, that are each sixty feet in diameter. These are intended to give light and air, and to afford means of transit to water from the roof. This building is so arranged that railway cars can run directly through it, and three distinct lines of double tracks traverse it in three different sections. Instead of having one detached dome, this plan contains

TWENT-ONE DOMED AND VAULTED PAVILIONS,

contains

TWENTY-ONE DOMED AND VAULTED PAVILIONS, each 240 feet in diameter, and all connected with arcnes whose openings are 150 feet, with courts for fountains, 60 feet in diameter. The building, has none of that interior contraction which any one without the plan before him would naturally suppose, for no matter where a visitor might wander he would always find himself in an apartment over two hundred feet wide, which would lead him to many other apartments of the same proportion. The floors are of timber, the roof of shingles, which are neatly hidden on the inside by immense strips of canvas. Such are the main elements of the "Pavilion Plan." A covered plazza surrounds the building, giving access to all entrances, restaurants, &c.

Plan No. 22; Architects, T. F. Plouman & Co., Washington, D. C.—Here we see a group of buildings consisting—First, of the Memorial Building, 504x372 feet, located next to Elm avenue, and immediately in front of and parallel to the central building. Second, central building, 604x604 feet. Third, two wings, one on each side of the central building, so one at the end of each nave, 154 feet wide by 424 long. Fifth—of apsidal terminations on the north side of the central building and of each transept. This design also has a central rotunda, which is designed for no special purpose other than that of furnishing

A LARGE AUDITORIUM

and a means of ventilation and light. There are

and a means of ventilation and light. There are other portions of the building also domed, which are arranged in cruciform around the central or main dome. These will be used for exhibition purposes. By all odds the best feature of this pian, and one which strikes at once in the most favorable manner, is

purposes. By all dougs the best feature of this plan, and one which strikes at once in the most favorable manner, is

AN IMMENSE GALLERY
running around the entire building, at a distance of twenty-five feet from the floor, and which will afford the visitor the means of beholding in a single moment all assembled below him.

The art gallery of this plan is circular. Here we discover something peculiar and particularly clever. Four galleries run annularly for paintings, and intersecting these are four radial galleries for sculpture, while in the centre is an open court for colossal statues and models. The roof of this building is so constructed that the light falls full upon the floor and thence is reflected upward upon the pictures, instead of falling in angles upon the pictures themselves. The cabinets of this building are not over eighteen fect wide, and hence small pictures will receive an abundance of side light, which will not fall at any particular point on the floor, put will be evenly distributed and greatly mellowed and subdued by the medium through which it will be obliged to pass.

The Memorial Hall in this plan consists of a cen-

mellowed and subdued by the medium through which it will be obliged to pass.

The Memorisi Hall in this plan consists of a central building with great side wings arranged around an open court. The entrances are large, and there is both a vestibule and hall. The wings have two stories, the first being 25 and the second 30 tees high.

O'est high.

Plan No. 2d. architects, Messra. Collins & Autentic, of Philadelphia.—Here the building is remain forever, as Memorial Hall, stands out, bold, distinct and individual, by the side of which everything else becomes secondary and subordinate, while its shape is at once suggested as the proper one which its peculiar location demands. This building has no gigantic dome. The architects have evidently taken into account the fact that siter the Exhibition the building will stand by itself, and have directed their pians with regard to its appearance then rather than its general effect when surrounded by its immense wings. The ground set apart for the main building itself conforms to the same shaped of grouping, and hence there are no inner yards or courts. The architectural style conformed to in the Memorial Hall is the "Venetian Renassance," so conspicuous for its graceful lines, detailed finish, for the conditions it afferds in the direction of large openings and more perfect light, as well as for the extent to which it takes in external beauty and elaboration. Its front is 235 by 100 feet, and contains apartments for all the offices. Four cross-shaped arms or wings run out, the width of each of which is 215 feet. The "Front building" has a beautinal entrance in the shape of feet, containing effices, barber shops, cloak and coat rooms, newspaper stands, &c. There is a cellar beneath the hall, which contains in the front part a monstrous restaurant, accessible to the broad stairways, from the moderately-proportioned dome, as well as the others in front of the building.

All the minor buildings are characterized throughout by an unusual symmetry.

Nothing, from the comfort and convenience of a waiter up to the apartments designed for foreign commissioners, has been overlooked. There are offices for the various sectenties and quarters for light, drainage and thorough ventilation.

Garculet And Rush's Plan.

Plan No. 24.—Architects, Messrs, F. R. Gatchel and Stephen Rush, Sr., of Philadelphia. The design is i

Plan No. 32. Architects, Sars. H. A. and J. P. Sims, of Philadelphia.—This consists of a nave, two galleries and two wings together, comprehending 1,100,000 square feet, to build which will cost \$3,410,000. The plan presents really no feature that is particularly striking, but, as a hole, produces a pleasing effect.

These, then, are

These, then, are

THE FORTUNATE TEN,
and such are the general points in their designs.
They are published with the nope that all architects, no matter in what State they reside, may recognize their defects and more directly assertain what it is that the important occasion demands.
Now, these ten architects must contend again, and from the ten submitted the Board will award one the preference and pay \$10,000. The conditions issued last night by the Board are as a follows:—
Each of the shows named architects will receive from Each of the above named architects will receive from the secretary of the Commission a set of photographic copies of the ten selected designs, with printed describ-tions of each, upon a written statement being received by the secretary that he intends to enter for the second competition.

copies of the ten selected designs, with printed descriptions of each, upon a written statement being received by the secretary that he intends to enter for the second competition must also show in regard to the act gallery the most approved arrangements as to light and proper distribution of wall space.

The Memorial Building, which is to be permanent in its construction, must form a conspicuous architectural feature, in connection with the temporary buildings, and be so erected as to remain as isolated building, suitable for public meetings, museum and exhibition purposes, after the Universal Exhibition closes.

The temporary buildings being connected with the Memorial Building, whether they be rectangular, elliptical, semi-elliptical, circular or semicircular, must admit of the dual application of the systematic and geographical classification.

The competitors must show distinctly on the block plan the system of railroad communication throughout the grounds and buildings which they would propose as the best means for transportation of the art gallery; an estimate of the cost of the Semorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Semorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Semorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Semorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost of the Memorial Building; an estimate of the cost

Socretary of Committee on Plans and Architecture. In closing, the wish may be expressed that the opinion here so common will never be confirmed—viz., that the Board of Architecture for the American Centennial Exposition will be governed very much in their final action by the cheapness with which a particular plan can be carried out. There is no cause for this. The building might as well cost fifteen millions as ten, for the State could nowhere make a better investment.

#### REAL ESTATE GOSSIP.

Continued Stagnation in Business-Rapid Transit Once More-Jubilee Sales Extending All Over the Country— The Excessive Valuation of Uptown Property—The Number of Applicants for Correction. "My dear fellow, we are doing absolutely noth-

ing in real estate at present; have done very little since the 1st of last month, and expect to do less until about the middle of September." These were the words used on Saturday by an eminent broker who had "just come up from the Branch to attend to some business that could not be post-pened," and his statement reflects the status of the general business as it exists in this branch at present. Real estate transactions are very quiet. and will remain so for a few weeks to come. But, on the other hand, every one concedes a brilliant Fall season to come, which is based upon the firmness of prices maintained on city property, the hurrying home of capitalists now abroad and the existing ease in the money market. The major portion of the

are mostly all disposed of, and at present there are very few large parcels remaining which will come into the market. Thus far we have heard of but one estate of any magnitude to be offered at public sale during the ensuing Autumn. If this land is really sold considerable west side property will be released thereby, and we shall then witness such another rise in realty situated near the boulevards which will astonish the natives.

RAPID TRANSIT. every land owner above Twenty-third street, east and west. Without such conveyance it is useless

however, is the burden of the song chanted by every land owner above Twenty-third street, east and west. Without such conveyance it is useless to try to bring uptown property in active competition with that located in the vicinity of the Central Park near the lower entrances. On the promised extension of the New York Elevated Raliway and the proposed construction of the Gilbert road have values of Westchester possessions become enhanced in proportion to prices ruling on Manhattan Island. This promise must now be made good.

SUBURBAN SALES

have not only been more numerous this Summer than any previous year, but they have also been more successful. The high prices of rent prevailing in the city have been the incentive to numerous householders to look country-ward for cheaper and more commodious accommodations; hence lots, which a short time ago were only known as acres of meadows and flowed land have been estaked off and laid out in plots 25x100, and sold at greatly advanced rates. The lever of selling property at public sales, has not only not been confined to the environs of this city, but the system has been extended to places hundreds of miles remote. The latest exploit in this line has been made at Saratogs, the fashionable spa of the United States, where Mr. Jere. Johnson, Jr., of this city, was called to conduct a jubilee sale on the 13th inst. It is needless to state that the sale was as complete as it was novel. Upwards of ten thousand persons attended this jubilee, which was enlivened also by Gilmore's Jubilee Rand. The prices obtained there were marvellously high, the purchasers, as a general rule, being strangers to the place, most of whom, however, contemplate the erection of buldings on the lots purchased. The success of this sale has been the means of Boston parties engaging the services of Mr. Johnson to dispose of a large parcel of land in the vicinity of the "Hub."

THE VALUATION OF UPTOWN PROPERTY—a subject agitated by a lew landowners, who imagine themselves aggrieved by what to them seems ex



Vicinity.

SALES TO BE HELD THIS WEEK

are very few, and comprise only the two following
offerings at the Exchange Salesroom:—

SY JAMES E. SILLER—TURSDAY, AUGUST 15.
(Under the direction of Charles Matthews, referee.)
1 lot of land, e. s. of 3d av., 80.10 ft. s. of 110th st., 2028
(Under the direction of Gilbert Holmes Crawford,
referee.)

Lease of 1 lot of land, with building, s. s. of 21st st.,
10 ft. w. of 10th av., 2029, 11; lease for 21 years, from May,
1 1899.

## CÆSA.RISM.

(From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette-republic

August 13.] We are disposed to compliment the energy and enthusiasm displayed by the democratic press, led by the NEW YORK HERALD, in discussing the probablittes of General Grant being again nominated for the Presidency and the influence of a third term on the welfare and prosperity of the country. So far as the question is linked with the President's name there is no value in it. We have heretolore expressed our view of the fact in the case, which is term is wholly a question for the future. At the present it has no validity at all. We do not for a ment believe that either he, or any one for him, is intriguing for the nomination. We have reason to think that his inclinations do not lead him to desire another term of office, and that he has even a definite wish as to shall be his successor. He has no need, for his own sake, or a third term. He is possessed of a competency, has all the honor that car be gained by official position and can afford to retire from the tumuit of public life to the quiet and ease of his own home. We do not, therefore, attach the slightest importance to the discussion. It has its origin in the desire of certain journals to create a sensation, and aside from this has no

This aside, and the right of the people to select a given person to fill the Presidential office and continue him for a third term is undeniable. No one pretends to dispute this. It is, then, simply s question of expediency. In this, the only practical view of the case, the subject is not designed to bear on the question in its reference to Pro Grant. So far as he is concerned, two years at least, must elapse before it will be possible to clearly de-termine his availability for a third term. Within that period it is possible for him to utterly destroy his present popularity—or he may die. Whatever may be the plannings or nemings of politicians, we do not believe that the people will for a moment be induced to seriously consider his candidacy within the time menselecting a President for another term. President Grant is brought forward we have no doubt that the merits of the entire question will be fairly considered in the light of existing circumstances In any event the people will assert their right to do as they may think best.

Looking at the subject, then, abstractly, without reference to President Grant, we believe the current sentiment among the people to be this-We need and must have a solid, stable, reliable administration of the government, and this is of vastly more consequence than the individual who administers it or the number of terms he dents on this subject that can be appealed to for light. A third term was tendered to Genera Washington, so far as this could be done by the ac tion of several State Legislatures. He refused and was succeeded by Jefferson, undoubtedly one of the best Presidents the country ever had. This, so far as it goes, may stand as a precedent for one phase of this question. On the other hand, the democratic party, during a score of years, practically adopted the policy of giving to one man but one term in the Presidential office. It is notoriously true that every one of the persons elected under this system was notoriously unfit to administer that high office. So far as our experience in this one-term theory. Again, the republican party has, since its accession to power, bestowed a second riously regrets it. Both were worthy the honor

person, endangers the liberties of the people is in the highest degree absurd. Roman politics were corrupt to rottenness before Cæsar's day. What-ever minor corruptions there may be in American politics, those who are conversant with political affairs know that Lincoln and Grant were the candidates of the people. There was no essential corruption attending their elections, or, if there was, it was entirely unnecessary, as there were sufficient honest votes cast in their favor to elect them. So long as the people are not generally corrupted, and exert their proper influence in the selection of Presidential candidates, and so long as our army is small and scattered our liberties President may hold. On the contrary, the welfare of the people is apt to be promoted—as the selection of a candidate for a third term is likely to be more than else an incitement to continued well

Thus far the people of this country have been nerally fortunate in their dealing with the Presi dent question. If, through partisanship, unworthy or ineffective men reached the office, they were allowed but a single term of power. When perdency they have been honored with a second term. The constitution leaves this office with the people. Up to the present no limitations have been placed on their choice. The country has done well; we have no threatening dangers, and we imagine that there is no need of distrusting the people as yet. If a person were disposed to enact the role of Cæsar he could do it quite as readily with only a Casar he cound not the quite as readily with only a single term of office at his disposal as with a dozen. Napoleon's coup ditat was developed when he had filled the Presidency in France but four years. On the contrary, the fact of a person having a chance for re-election, should he maintain his popularity,

is an incentive to faithfulness in office.

But, while thus referring to this subject, we again say that it is utterly absurd to link President Grant's name with it. Our belief is that he prefers to retire and permit Washburne to succeed him. But whether this be so or not, the entire question belongs to the people. They have the right to dis-pose of the Presidential office, and when the known and their wisbes enforced. If we are in any danger of having our liberties subverted it is more through the extension of offices, the multi-plication of government patronage, than in the disposal of the Presidential office. And in this tae evil is less in the concentration of power in the hands of the government than the dissemination names of the government than the dissemination of a desire for office among the people. But the tendency of President Grant's administration has been to repress this propensity by establishing the competitive system and perpetuity in the appointive officers during efficiency and good behavior. Altogether, we conclude we are in little danger of

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advance, August 11.]
What will be the living political issue of 18767
The dominant party is divided in its counsels. The NEW YORK HERALD, the mirror of republicanism in America, having its millions of readers, asserts in sire it, he has it in his power to secure his election to the Presidential chair for a third term.

prelude to Cæsarism or empire. Other prominent journals of the North and West, entertaining different political views en all the issues of the past, agree with the Herald, and accept the remedy proposed—an amendment to the constitution, prechair for three successive terms.

There are other journals, mainly supporters of

General Grant's administration, that pronounced the articles referred to sensational and their authe fact that there is a difference of opinion among republican newspapers as to the question of the re-election of President Grant, and hence a division

in the dominant party.

Another element has appeared on the political arena, which, while it claims to be non-partisan, declares its purpose to make use of all parties to accomplish its ends. We refer to the grangers, or patrons of husbandry. Members of all political patrons of husbandry. Members of all political organizations have joined in this movement, which propagates itt doctrines through secret organizations and whose alleged object is the advancement of the farmers' luterests. It is inimical to monopolities of all descriptions, and presents a platform of principles upon which every farmer can stand, looking at things from a "will it pay" point of view.

Still another element of discord states the field— Still another element of discord enters the field—the salary steal or back-pay grab. Men of all

parties partook of the spoils created by their own votes. The dominant party, however, with its im-mense majority in all branches of the government, is primarily responsible for the passage of a bill which has been characterized by all parties as a theft and those who voted for it as unworthy the confidence of an honest constituency.

These three elements of discord—the divisions of the sadical party as to again electing General Grant, the division of the democratic and radical party on the Grange question and the discord created by reason of the salary stealwill assuredly create new parties in 1876 from those now existing, even if nothing were to transpire between now and then to turn the political drift into a different channel. Gran may by a coup detat place the crown upon his brow. Rome was robbed of a republic by a man who had fewer adherents than even now flock to the President's nod. His election for a third term may be as fatal to our liberties as if he were to seize the reins of government by force. A fourth

If he should declare himself Emperor the country will never submit without revolution. If his ambi-tion takes that turn that makes an election a preferable mode of clearing out the way to the throne-or. the same thing, a perpetual Presidency-the vital issue will only be whether we will continue to have a republican form of government. This, then, will be the issue in 1876.

#### RUTHLESS RED DEVILS.

Thrilling Account of the Battle Between the Sioux and Pawnees on the Republican River-Sickening Scenes on the Battle Field-The Sioux Splendidly Armed at Uncle Sam's Expense.

PLATTE COUNTY, Neb., August 12, 1873. The following thrilling account of the awful battle between the Sloux and Pawnees near the Republican River is from a HERALD correspondent, who took part in the fight :-

At daylight on the morning of August 5 the Pawnees, numbering about four hundred, including squaws and children, broke their camp on the Re publican, near Frenchman's Fork, twenty-five due north in the direction of a herd of buffaloes which the scouts had seen the day previous. After travelling about three miles we were surprised by seeing buffaloes running directly towards the line of march. This unusual circumstance was disregarded by the Pawnees, and immediately the best hunters STARTED IN RAGER PURSUIT.

and the plain for miles around was black with Pawnees and buffaloes. No sooner, however, had the hunters been scattered to convenient distances from the trail than the Sioux, who had been driving the buffalo ahead of them for this very purpose, came galloping along the divide, lying upon the necks of their ponies, with blankets drawn over tacir heads to resemble buffaloes. In a moment the ruse was discovered, and the

"CHARARAT! CHARARAT!"

(Sioux), and the warwhoops of the men. Squaws, children and pack horses were hurried into the nearest ravine, and the warriors, seizing their best

nearest ravine, and the warriors, seizing their best horses, galloped towards the approaching enemy, chanting their wild death song.

On came the Sioux throwing their blankets, yelling and shooting, and soon the fight began in true Indian fashion, each party in turn dashing forward, firing and retreating. But soon the greatly superior numbers of the Sioux began to be leit, and the Pawnees, gradually hemmed in on all sides, were forced over the bluffs into the ravine among their squaws and children.

"WE CAN'T FIGHT THEM,"

shouted the chief—"too many; throw off the packs, put the squaws on the horses and run." Overboard went the seven nundred dried buffaloes which the government had allowed them to hunt for their starving families on the reserve—starving because the government has allowed the Sloux for two successive seasons to hunt on the Pawnees' hunting grounds. Meat, tents, blankets, everything thrown aside, there began a general rout, all rushing in confusion down the ravine to the river, and the Sloux firing upon them from its abrupt sides with terrible effect. So densely packed were the Pawnees that

HARDLY A SHOT WAS WASTED,
warriors, souaws and horses iailing in struggling.

terrible enect. So densely packed were the Pawnees that

HARDLY A SHOT WAS WASTED.

Warriors, squaws and horses failing in struggling, groaning heaps; mothers dropping their children, and those behind rushing madly over them, while the Sloux pressed close behind and scalped living and dead. Three miles to the Republican—and all this way the Pawnees ran and were slaughtered in this horrible manner by the best of the government arms. Bows and arrows are excellent for buffalo hunting; but for Sloux fighting I should even prefer a Spencer rifle, despicably poor as they are. But the Pawness had not even these in any abundance, and although they fought bravely, were able to make scarce any resistance. About one Hundrad Pawness were Killed.

one hundred pawners were gilled or captured, mostly squaws. Seventy-five horses were taken or shot. Your correspondent was surrounded and captured by Sioux, having mistaken them for Fawnees. But the chief learing to kill a white man, pointed me a way to the river. After giving the chase to another party of Sioux I again rejoined a band of fitteen determined Pawnees, who were covering the disastrous flight of their friends. About twelve miles from the battle field we came upon a squad of white soldiers under Captain Meinhold, three days from McPherson, who kindly offered to return to the field and remove the wounded, if any were yet alive. On our return the field presented a most horrible sight. The first squaw we found

LAY DEAD, WITH A KNIPE tightly clenched in her hand. Apparently she had kept her pursuers at bay until overpowered, thrown to the ground, her person violated, a wnip-stalk run through her body, and finally scalped. All the young squaws have marks of brutal violence. The children, many of them were scalped alive, without wound, and, rolling their glassy eyes up to eurs, died, staring in our faces, while we bathed their heads with water. Into a small pocket of the ravine the bodies of six men had been dragged, piled together like so many logs and burned. No battle ground ever presented a more

The Pawness conducted themselves in a manner.

The Pawnees conducted themseives in a manner worthy of the descendents of the old monarchs of the Plains, and had they been provided with sutable arms would have held their enemy in check until they had sheltered themseives in the wood along the river, where the Sloux dared not follow. As it is, it can be no more than just that the government return their captives and horses to the Pawnees, who have performed such efficient service heretolore as government scouts, and are always ready to take up the cause of the white man against his enemies.

NICELY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR ROOM, with or without Hall Room adjoining, suitable for tamilies or three gentlemen; good table; ample closets; terms \$8 each. 42 Grove street.

\$1 50 PER DAY, \$6 TO \$12 PER WEEK.—FINE Rooms, with excellent table, 172, 174, 176 and 176 Bleecker street, near Broadway; shaded grounds for request, &c.; cool houses.

2 WEST THRITY-NINTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE, from Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Suits of Apartments, consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, dining room and bath, with private table; also smaller Suits, without private table.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—TO LET, WITH Single gentlemen; table boarders taken. 65 East Fourth street.

D STORY ROOM, WITH NICE EXPENSION, AND third story front, to gentleman and wife or three gentlemen, with good table, \$19 and \$22 per week, with fire and gas, in 154 and 156 Waverly place.

65 PER WEEK.—TABLE BOARDERS; THREE Ob meals a day; elegant house; first class table; ref-erences; rooms also it required. 35 West Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

\$6 TO \$10 PER WEEK FOR NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board: house contains all the modern improvements; day boarders taken. No. 43 South Washington square, Fourth street. O TO 88 PER WEEK.—GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLE-With Boatd, at No. 70 West Washington place, west of Sixth avenue; reference.

7 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, PIRST HOUSE to let, en suite or singly, with first class Board; private table it desired.

O Bast Ninth STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms with Board, es suite or singly, for families of gentlemen; also table boarders accommodated. 10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY,— sons, with Board; single Room, \$8. Transient boarders taken. Also table Board, \$5.

11 WEST TRIRTY-NINTH STREET,- BLEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, with Board. Reference. 1 OTH STREET, WEST, 240.—ELEGANTLY FUR-nished Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for gen-tlemen organilemen and their wives; terms \$6 to \$10 per seck.

18 WEST 49TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AV.—SECOND Ploor, elegantly jurnished, with or without private table and separate attendance; also family and single Rooms, with superior Board.

200 STREET, "ADISON SQUARE. ELEGANT PAR orivate table; also other Rooms with Board. References equired. 25 East Twenty third 22 CLINTON PLACE.—FIRST CLASS ROOMS, IN Suits and single, newly furnished in black walnut, first class Board; a rare opportunity; references required.

BOARDERS WANTED.

27 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—PARLOH Floor to let with or without private table, to families or party of gentlemen; also Parlor and Bedroom of second floor; references. 30 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A HANDSOME suit Parlor Floor; also Second Floor, five connecting rooms, with or without private table

32 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH of avenue-Richly farmished Second Floor, with or without private table; also family and half Rooms; superior Board; everything strictly first class. 25 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH 30 and Sixth avenues.—Newly and elegantly furnished Rooms, first class table, for families or gentlemen; transient boarders taken all Summer; references.

WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—HAND-somely furnished Rooms, with or without Board, millos or gentleman; table first class.

54 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, -57 to \$10 per week; handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; private table if desired. Reference. 68 PROSPECT PLACE, CORNER OF BAST FORTY.
60 third street.—A splendid Parlor Floor to let, furnished; all the modern improvements; also front Room on second floor, with hall Bedroom; with or without breakfast.

101 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STRRET.—A LADY, one or two Rooms to a lady and gentleman: Board for lady if required.

109 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—AN front hall Room to let, with good Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

116 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.-ROOMS TO 149 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—BACK PAR-modern improvements, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with or without Board; also small Rooms.

202 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A HAND-somely turnished Room to let, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; with or without Board

240 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.-A HAND-2-TU some suit of Rooms on second floor; Parlor and Bedroom, newly furnished, to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without Board; also Room on third floor to two gentlemen; terms moderate

248 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HAND-doors, to rent, with Board, to gentlemen and their wived and single gentlemen; table first class.

A HANDSOME ALCOVE ROOM TO LET-WITE Board; gentleman and wife; terms moderate; family private; also a small Room. 207 West Sixteenth streef, three doors from Seventh avenue. A PEW YOUNG MEN AND LADIES CAN HAVE good Board and pleasant Rooms \$3 and \$5 per week 496 Ninth av., second bell, left hand. Call all the week A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH Ingr of Claverack, N. Y. Address box 10 Post office, Claverack, N. Y.

LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH SUPE-quiet, refined and permanent home; first class down you location, 232 East Eleventh street, next to St. Mark's church.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED. A GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD—IN A JEWISH ismily, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second treets and Third and First avenues, at a moderate price. Address, with full particulars, M. J., Herald office.

DOARD WANTED-POR A PARTY, CONSISTING OF nine persons and one servant; knows required:—I parlor, 4 double and 2 single bedrooms, or 3 double and 4 single rooms; house with no other boarders preferred; meals for the party to be served privately; location and accommodations must be first class. Address, status locality and particulars, T. D. F., Herald Uptown Franch office, 1,265 Broadway

office, 1,255 Broadway

HANDSOME ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—BY A
gentleman, in a sociable, private family, where
there are no other boarders; must be between Fourteenth
and Thirty-fourth streets and Third and slixth avenues;
references given. Address A. Z., Herald office.

WANTED-BY A GERMAN PAMILY, SEVERAL fornished Booms, with full Board, in a first class location. Address, with references, C. C., box 5,706 Post office.

WANTED-A SUIT OF APARTMENTS, WITH private table, in the neighborhood of Pitth avenue and Thirtieth street, for gentleman and wife. Address box 3,468 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD. 18 SIDNEY PLACE, NEAR JORALEMON STREET to let, with Board, en suite or single; references required.

A. PARK HOTEL (KUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER Beekman and Nassan streets; centrally located in the immediate vicinity of mercantile business. ALBERT A. DURAND, Proprietor.

CEYER'S HOTEL RESTAURANT—18 WEST POUR. T teenth street. Furnished Apartments and single Booms to let with Board; table d'hote at 6 P. M.; meals a la carte at all hours. HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON AVENUE, opened, elegantly furnished; steam elevator, cold water in rooms; Suits of Rooms for family private baths and closets; charges moderate.

MAISON PARISIENNE, 38 AND 40 BAST TWELPTH

New England Hotel, 20 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—20) hight Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c, or 60c, per night, \$2 50 to \$1 per week, for gentlemen Only.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D STREET, ON THE. HUDson.—The best of accommodations at reasonable
rates; applications received for Fall and Winter Board.
PAULL & DUNCALF.

FIRST CLASS BOARD WANTED-FROM OCTOBER I, for three adults, three children and nurse; five Rooms, with private table or in private family. Address, with terms, location, description of rooms and references, box 306 Post office, Newburg, N. Y.

AT PREMIUM POINT HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE, facing the Sound-A few pleasant Rooms, now vacant; sea battling, boating and fishing; no chills and fever.

A -ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, S.I., WILL
be kept open into in the season; first class accommodations at reasonable prices.
O. DE CAMP, Proprietor. CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Cornwall-on-Hudson.

Accommodations for two hundred guests, Will remain open until December; Board and accomodations equat to any on the Hudson.

WM. M. STRWART. Proprietor.

WM. M. STRWART, Proprietor. ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—
Now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea bathing, driving and sailing; fishing unsurpassed; reached by Long laind Railroad, from James' slip, three times per day; also per steamer J. B. Schuyler, from foot of Wall street; terms moderate.

M. B. PARSONS.

A 7 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP waters, Jewelry, Planos, Ac., or bought. Pawnbrokers Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS, 296 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Watches, Diamonds, Jeweiry, Silver Ware, Siks and particularly Planos; private parlor for ladies; business strictly coindential. A T JACRSON'S, 805 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEV-ments street.—Money liberally advanced on Dia-monds, Watches, Jewiry, Silks, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Private entrance toc ladies.

A T 57 THIRTBENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jew-eiry, 4c.; advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

A MERICAN OPFICE—735.—UTMOST VALUE LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jeweiry, Silver, India Shawia, Laces, Valuables, &c., or will buy. Establishes, J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Breadway. MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry and Silverware. The same bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, Sti Broadway, near Fourteenth st.

O NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches,
Jewelry and all kinds of Merchands. The same bonds

HYMAN LEOPOLD. 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH, on Diamonds, Wauches, Jeweiry, Sika, Laces and Shawis. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—
Biamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Personal Property of all descriptions; the same bought and sold.
H. GEIGERMAN formerly M. Rosenberg)

697 BROADWAY, CORNER POURTH STREET.—
Laberal advances on Diamonda Watches
Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal
property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS

913 BROADWAY. NEAR TWENTIETH STRUET (oldest established and most cosponable office.)—Liberal advances on Diamonda, Walches, Shvory are, Jeweiry, 4c.

1267 BROADWAY. OVER HERALD BRANCH Law Branch Law Broadway. Money joaned on Diamonda Watches, Jeweiry, 4c. Same bought and sold, INDO BROK.